

A NEW GOOSEBERRY PLANT-LOUSE.

BY W. P. AND T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Myzus Neomexicanus, n. sp.—*Winged form*. General colour of head and thorax black; prothorax sage-green with a transverse black shield, narrowest in the middle; sides of thorax green; antennæ black; wings clear, stigma and nervures very dark brown; abdomen sage-green, four quadrate black marks on each side anterior to honey-tubes, the last sometimes a mere speck; honey-tubes blackish, darkest basally; segment bearing honey-tubes with a few black spots, this and the following two segments with transverse black bands; legs black, tibiæ brown. Ocelliferous tubercle prominent; frontal tubercles low and broad, these and first antennal joint very slightly gibbous. Honey-tubes not swollen, 300μ long and 40 broad, 200μ short of tip of abdomen, cingulate. Body about 2100μ long, antennæ about 1030, half length of body. Tibia of anterior leg 700, of hind leg 880μ . Antennal joints (counting the so-called 7th joint as 6b) measuring: (1) 70, (2) 60, (3) 270, (4) 190, (5) 184, (6a) 100, (6b) 270.

Apterous ♀. Clear apple-green (turns yellow in balsam), head and thorax lighter; eyes black; legs, antennæ and honey-tubes yellowish-green like head; fifth and sixth joints of antennæ and tip of honey-tubes dusky; rostrum extending to middle coxæ; lateral tubercles at sides of prothorax (also in winged form), in region of hind legs, and posterior to nectaries, six (three pairs) pointed tubercles in all; cauda elongate, with rounded, sparsely hairy tip; legs long, hind tibiæ bristly. *No capitate hairs*. Very young specimens have red eyes.

Body (adult) about 2430μ long, antennæ about 1000; honey-tubes 380 long, 50 broad, the tips level with basal part of cauda; tibia of anterior leg 700, of hind leg 940. Antennal joints: (1) 70, (2) 60, (3) 250, (4) 190, (5) 184, (6a) 100, (6b) 230.

Hab.—On wild gooseberry (*Ribes*, probably *R. leptanthum*) in an arroyo about five miles S.-W. of Las Vegas, New Mexico. Abundant at ends of twigs, June 2, 1901; not curling leaves. Attended by *Lasius*. Noticeable for the short antennæ, three pairs of lateral tubercles, and lack of capitate hairs. It is similar in many respects to *M. ribis* and its allies, but evidently distinct. From *M. ribis* proper it differs by the green apterous ♀ without capitate hairs and without a dorsal quadrate mark; from *M. ribis trifasciata* by similar characters, though the coloration of the winged forms is more similar; from *M. ribis Bucktonii* by the

absence of capitate hairs, and abdominal markings of winged ♀; from *M. Targionii* (which it resembles in not curling the leaves) by the character of the markings. It is evidently a native species (it occurs far from any gardens), and we may expect that it will attack cultivated gooseberries and currants as soon as it gets a chance. The allied forms cited above, already known as garden pests, are natives of Europe, though the first has been introduced into America.

We take this opportunity to record *Rhopalosiphum violæ*, Pergande, on house violets in Las Vegas, N. M.; it has not before been reported from New Mexico.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FENISECA TARQUINIUS, FAB.

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On October 27, 1900, while walking through some woods along a creek near Wooster, Ohio, my attention was drawn to some white masses on Black Alder (*Ilex verticillata*, Gray). These masses proved to be plant lice covered with a white down. A couple of branches were broken off and taken home. There were found among these masses of lice, and concealed by them, several small, slug-like larvæ about .75 inch in length. The lice, through the kindness of Prof. F. M. Webster, were identified as *Schizoneura tessellata*, Fitch.

The larvæ in a few days became restless, as if wishing to pupate, and on being given a suitable place, soon fastened themselves up, and within a day or two passed into the pupal stage; then we knew that we had the curious monkey-faced pupæ of the little butterfly, *Feniseca tarquinius*. In all, six of these pupæ were obtained, but owing to unfavorable conditions only three of them developed to adults. Other larvæ were found about the first of November, but owing to severe cold weather the majority had perished. Some of these last larvæ were not fully grown, and could hardly have belonged to the first brood.

The strange part is, that to all appearances the food of the larvæ consisted of these lice. The butterfly is not common in this locality, and this is the only time that I have taken it in any form. The larvæ have somewhat the appearance of those of some of the Lady Beetles.

I well remember when with my father, Rev. A. C. Good, we first found the larvæ and pupæ of *Spalgis s-signata*, Holland, in West Africa, and despite their unusual appearance, the larvæ found near Wooster strangely recalled to my mind those of the West African species, though it was not until my Ohio larvæ pupated that I felt sure of their identity.